



(19)

Europäisches Patentamt

European Patent Office

Office européen des brevets



(11)

EP 0 696 655 B1

(12)

EUROPEAN PATENT SPECIFICATION

(45) Date of publication and mention
of the grant of the patent:
03.06.1998 Bulletin 1998/23

(51) Int Cl.⁶: **D01F 8/06, D04H 1/54**

(21) Application number: **95305335.2**

(22) Date of filing: **31.07.1995**

(54) Melt-adhesive composite fibers, process for producing the same, and fused fabric or surface material obtained therefrom

Schmetzklebende Verbundfasern, Verfahren zu ihrer Herstellung und daraus hergestellter
schmelzgebundener Stoff oder Oberflächenmaterial

Fibres composées thermoadhésives, procédé pour leur production et étoffe fondue ou matériau de
surface à partir de celles-ci

(84) Designated Contracting States:
DE FR GB IT

(30) Priority: **11.08.1994 JP 210629/94**

(43) Date of publication of application:
14.02.1996 Bulletin 1996/07

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Description

The present invention relates to melt-adhesive composite fibers and a process for producing the composite fibers. Further, the present invention relates to a partially fused fabric comprising the composite fibers and having a high strength, high bulk recovery from compression, excellent formation characteristics of few neps (small fiber aggregates), and soft hand feeling. Still further, the present invention relates to a surface material, for medical supplies such sanitary napkins and paper diapers, comprising the partially fused fabric.

Description of Related Art

In recent years, the performances required to non-woven fabrics used for surface materials for medical supplies such as sanitary napkins and paper diapers have been advanced and diversified; and specifically such non-woven fabrics have been required that the fabrics maintain a high strength at a basis weight as small as possible, have a high bulk recovery from compression, have limited number of naps (small fiber aggregates) as a formation characteristic of fabric, and have a soft hand feeling.

In order to satisfy these requirements, a process for producing a bulky non-woven fabric has been proposed in Examined Japanese Patent Publication No. 1-37505 wherein melt-adhesive composite fibers are partially fused, in the production of which fibers the Q value of the first component, preheating temperature, stretching ratio, number of crimps, and crimp elasticity are specified.

However, the non-woven fabric is still unsatisfactory as a surface material for medical supplies, and specifically the nonwoven fabric obtained in the Publication '505 had the problems that troubles occur at the carding step; many neps are formed to deteriorate the fabric performances; bulk recovery is low; strength is low, and hand feeling is poor. Thus, the development of a non-oven fabric which solves such problems as mentioned above has strongly been desired.

Summary of the Invention

As a result of diligent research on the performances of nonwoven fabrics comprising melt-adhesive composite fibers and processes for producing such fabrics, it has been found that the defects in the prior art have been solved by the present invention as follows:

The present invention is to provide melt-adhesive composite fibers comprising a first component comprising a crystalline polypropylene and a second component comprising a polyethylene, the components being arranged in a side-by-side or sheath-core relationship wherein the second component is continuously present on at least a part of the fiber surface in the lengthwise direction of the fiber, having three-dimensional crimps of 4 to 16/2.54 cm, having a filamentary denier of 1.0 to 2.0, and having an apparent length of 20 to 40 mm.

The composite fibers of the present invention can be produced by conducting

a step of spinning the polymer components by using a spinneret for a side-by-side or sheath-core type composite fiber,

a step of stretching unstretched filaments thus obtained at a temperature of higher than 90°C, but lower than 130°C at a stretching ratio of 0.60 to 0.85 time the maximum stretching ratio,

a step of cooling the stretched filaments to a temperature lower than a preheating temperature and subjecting the filaments to a crimping treatment, and

a step of subjecting the filaments to an annealing at a temperature of higher than 80°C, but lower than 120°C.

Further, the present invention is to provide a partially fused fabric comprising more than 50 % by weight of the melt-adhesive composite fibers mentioned above or the fibers obtained by the process according to the process mentioned above. In the fabric of the present invention, intersectional points of the composite fibers are melted to join with each other through the second component in the composite fibers.

Still further, the present invention is to provide a surface material, for medical supplies, having a thickness of greater than 1 mm, and comprising the partially fused fabric mentioned above.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

Fig. 1 shows a cross-section of a composite fiber of the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The crystalline polypropylene used as a first component in the composite fibers of the present invention generally

means a crystalline polymer containing polymerized propylene as a main component (e.g. forming 80 to 100% by weight of the first component), and includes not only homopolymers of propylene but also copolymers of propylene with ethylene, buten -1, or 4-methyl pentene.

The polyethylene used as a second component in the composite fibers of the present invention generally means a polymer such as a medium or low pressure polyethylene and high pressure polyethylene containing polymerized ethylene, and includes not only homopolymers of ethylene but also copolymers with propylene, butene-1; or vinyl acetate (EVA). The melting point of the polyethylene is preferably lower than the melting point of the crystalline polypropylene as the first component by 20°C or more.

The crystalline polypropylene and polyethylene mentioned above may contain various additives, generally used for polyolefin fibers, such as a stabilizer, filler, and pigment within a range wherein the object of the present invention is not failed to achieve.

The melt-adhesive composite fibers in the present invention are ones extruded from a spinneret for side-by-side type or sheath-core type composite fiber. The second component is necessary to be continuously present on at least a part of the fiber surface in the lengthwise direction of the fiber, and the second component preferably occupy the fiber surface as broadly as possible. Since the melt-adhesive composite fibers develop crimps by utilizing the difference in the elastic shrinkage of the two components, an eccentric sheath-core structure as shown in Fig. 1 is preferable in the case where the composite fibers have a sheath-core type structure, and the center of the core component is preferably biased by 5 to 15 % (based on the diameter of the sheath-core composite fiber) from the center of sheath component.

The composite fibers of the present invention can be obtained by conventional methods for spinning a side-by-side composite fiber or sheath-core composite fiber wherein the second component is used as sheath component. There is not any specific restriction on the ratio of the two components in the composite fiber, but the second component is preferably 40 to 70 % by weight.

The melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention have three-dimensional crimps. The composite fibers preferably do not develop crimps at the time of a heat treatment for preparing a non-woven fabric, in other words, the composite fibers of the present invention preferably do not have latent crimps. When the fibers do not substantially have latent crimps at the heat treatment, the shrinkage of the fibers caused by the developments of crimps at the time of the heat treatment for preparing the non-woven fabric can be avoided.

The number of crimps of the melt-adhesive composite fibers in the present invention is generally 4 to 16/2.54 cm, and preferably 6 to 14/2.54 cm. When the number of crimps is less than 4/2.54 cm, it causes winding of fibers on a cylinder of a carding machine. When the number of crimps exceeds 16/2.54 cm, the opening becomes inferior, and results in the formation of naps at the time of non-woven fabric preparation.

The melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention are necessary to have a filamentary denier of 1.0 to 2.0. When the denier is less than 1.0, crimps become too fine and causes the formation of naps. When the denier exceeds 2.0, there is a tendency that the hand feeling becomes hard and the bulk recovery of the non-woven fabric from compression decreases.

The apparent cut length of the melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention is 20 to 40 mm, and preferably 25 to 35 mm. When it is less than 20 mm, the transfer property of the fibers in carding machines is inferior and it becomes a cause of troubles that the fibers wind around workers. When it exceeds 40 mm, entanglement of the fibers becomes noticeable and becomes a cause of nap formation.

The melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention have preferably the ratio of apparent cut length to cut length of 50 to 70 %. When the ratio is less than 50 %, the transfer property of the fibers in carding machines is inferior, and the fibers wind around cylinders, resulting in a cause of nap formation. When the ratio exceeds 70 %, entanglement of the fibers becomes too strong, winding of fibers on a taker-in roll is caused, and the carding step itself become impossible.

The method for producing the melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention comprises

a step of spinning the polymer components through a spinneret for side-by-side or sheath-core type composite fibers,

a step of stretching unstretched filaments thus obtained at a temperature of higher than 90°C, but lower than 130°C at a stretching ratio of 0.60 to 0.85 time the maximum stretching ratio,

a step of cooling the stretched filaments to a temperature lower than a preheating temperature and subjecting to a crimping treatment, and

a step of subjecting the fiber to an annealing at a temperature of higher than 80°C, but lower than 120°C.

In the spinning step, the first component comprising a crystalline polypropylene and the second component comprising mainly a polyethylene are extruded through a spinneret for side-by-side or sheath-core type composite fibers to form filaments such that the second component continuously present on at least a part of the fiber surface.

In the stretching step, unstretched filaments as extruded are subjected to a preheating to a stretching temperature. When stretching temperature is lower than 90°C, crimps become too fine. When the stretching temperature exceeds 130°C, remarkable fusion of the composite fibers with each other unfavorably occur through the polyethylene.

When the stretching ratio is less than 0.60 time the maximum stretching ratio, the difference in elastic recovery of the two components become small and thus crimps are not developed. When the stretching ratio exceeds 0.85 time the maximum stretching ratio, the difference in elastic recovery of the two components become too large and the cycle of crimps become small. As the result, not only the number of crimps become too many and the apparent cut length of the fibers unfavorably become too short. The maximum stretching ratio means the stretching ratio at which fluffs begin to occur in filaments tow when the stretching ratio was gradually increased.

In the crimping treatment, stretched filaments are cooled at a temperature lower than the stretching temperature, the filaments are taken up with a roll such as a take-up roll of a nip roll under a tensioned condition, and then the filaments are relaxed to develop crimps. When the crimping treatment is carried out at a temperature exceeding the stretching temperature, development of crimps become insufficient.

In the annealing step, the filaments which developed crimps at the crimping treatment are subjected to an annealing at a temperature higher than 80°C, but lower than 120°C for 0.5 to 30 min. When the annealing temperature is lower than 80°C, there is a fear that latent crimps are unfavorably developed at the step for preparing a non-woven fabric. When the annealing temperature is higher than 120°C, the crimps which were developed due to the difference in elastic recovery of the two components are extended and an apparent cut length of the fibers becomes unfavorably long.

The melt-adhesive composite fibers of the present invention are frequently cut to a predetermined length and used as staple fibers from the viewpoint of the easiness of processing to non-woven fabrics.

The partially fused fabric of the present invention may comprise more than 50 % by weight, and up to 100 % by weight of the melt-adhesive composite fibers mentioned above. The partially fused non-woven fabric can be obtained by converting the melt-adhesive composite fibers into a non-woven fabric by a conventional carding method, air-laid method, or dry-pulp method and then subjecting the non-woven fabric to a heat treatment to partially fuse the fabric. The partially fused non-woven fabric may comprise up to 50 % by weight of polyester, polyamide, polypropylene, polyethylene, or other synthetic fibers, natural fibers such as cotton and wool, or regenerated fibers such as viscose rayon, as the fibers other than the melt-adhesive composite fibers. At this stage, the melt-adhesive composite fibers are necessary to be blended in an amount of 50 % by weight or more in the fabric. When the content of the melt-adhesive composite fibers is less than 50 % by weight, not only a fabric having a high non-woven strength can not be obtained since the fabric has few intersection of the fibers, but also a high bulkiness and a high bulk recovery of the fabric from compression as intended can not be obtained.

As the method for partially fusing the melt-adhesive composite fibers, a method by using a heated air dryer or suction band dryer can be exemplified. By applying these methods to the fabric, the intersections of the composite fibers are fused with each other through the melt of the second component to form a fabric. The temperature for the fusing is generally higher than the melting point of the second component, but lower than the melting point of the first component, and preferably 120 to 155°C. The time for the fusing is generally longer than 5 seconds when a dryer is used as an example.

The surface material for medical supplies of the present invention is one prepared by using the partially fused non-woven fabric, and usually has a thickness of greater than 1 mm. The surface material is desirable when the bulk characteristic is greater than 1 mm and elastic recovery from compression is higher than 50 % in particular. When the thickness is less than 1 mm and the recovery is lower than 50 %, a soft hand feeling of the material can not be obtained.

The thickness referred in this specification means the thickness (mm) which is determined by applying a load of 50 gf/cm² on the material for 24 hours, allowing the material to stand under no load for 1 hour to recover the thickness, and then measuring the thickness (mm) under a load of 2 gf/cm². The elastic recovery from compression means the difference designated as percentage (%) in the thickness of a surface material measured after a load of 50 kgf/cm² was applied for 24 hours and the thickness of the same surface material measured after the material was left to stand under no load for 1 hour to recover its thickness.

According to the present invention, melt-adhesive composite fibers can be produced, which have a high bulk recovery, good formation characteristics, high strength, and soft hand feeling at the same time, and thus are useful as a surface material for medical supplies. Specifically, the partially fused fabrics of the present invention can be widely used for sanitary napkins and paper diapers.

Example

The present invention will be described more specifically with reference to Examples. However, it should be understood that the present invention is by no means restricted by such specific Examples. The values of physical properties in the Examples were determined by the methods as follows:

Number of crimps: The number of crimps of the melt-adhesive composite fibers was determined according to JIS

L1015 (Test method for chemical fiber staples) 7.12.1.

Filamentary denier: The filamentary denier of the melt-adhesive composite fibers was determined according to JIS L1015 (Test method for chemical fiber staples) 7.5.1-A.

Apparent cut length: The apparent cut length of the melt-adhesive composite fibers was determined by measuring the fiber length (mm) under no tension without extending the crimps of the staples and without applying an extra force to the staples. The average value of 30 times of measurements was obtained.

Bulk recovery: The bulk recovery of the partially fused non-woven fabric was determined by measuring the thickness (A) of a sample fabric after a load of 50 g/cm² was applied for 24 hours on the fabric, allowing the fabric to stand for 1 hour under no load to recover its bulk, measuring the thickness (B) of the fabric under a load of 2 g/cm², and calculating the bulk recovery according to the following equation:

$$\text{Bulk recovery (\%)} = \frac{\text{thickness (B)} - \text{thickness (A)}}{\text{thickness (B)}} \times 100$$

In evaluating the results, the fabrics having a bulk recovery of 50 % or higher were regarded as acceptable and other fabrics were regarded as unacceptable. Acceptable fabrics were designated as A and unacceptable fabrics were designated as C.

Strength of non-woven fabric: The strength of partially fused non-woven fabrics was determined according to JIS L1085 (Test for interlining cloth of non-woven fabric) in which a sample fabric of 5 cm wide was subjected to measuring for strength in the fabric direction (MD) and the direction perpendicular to the fabric direction (CD) by stretching the fabric under the conditions of a grip distance of 10 cm and a stretch rate of 30 ± 2 cm/min. In evaluating the results, the fabrics having a MD strength of 2500 g/5 cm or higher were regarded as acceptable and lower than 2500 g/5 cm as unacceptable; and the fabrics having a CD strength of 500 g/5 cm or higher were regarded as acceptable and lower than 500 g/5 cm as unacceptable. Acceptable fabrics were designated as A and unacceptable fabrics were designated as C.

Number of naps: The number of naps of the partially fused non-woven fabrics was determined by counting the number of naps in 1 m² of a sample fabric, and designated as the number/m². In the evaluation, partially fused non-woven fabrics having one nap or less were regarded as acceptable and two or more as unacceptable. Acceptable fabrics were designated as A and unacceptable fabrics were designated as C.

Hand feeling: The hand feeling of the partially fused nonwoven fabrics was determined by conducting sensory tests by 5 panelists. When all panelists judged a sample fabric as soft, the fabric was regarded as "excellent"; when 3 or more panelists judged a sample fabric as soft, the fabric was regarded as "good"; and when 3 or more panelists judged a sample fabric as insufficient in soft feeling, the fabric was regarded as "poor". Excellent fabrics were designated as A, good fabrics were designated as B, and poor ones were as C.

Fabric shrinkage: The shrinkage of the partially fused nonwoven fabrics was determined by cutting a sample fabric into a size of 25 cm square, heating the fabric at 145°C for 5 min under no load with a dryer, measuring the shrinkage in the fabric direction at three points, and obtain the average value by calculation. In the evaluation, the fabrics having a shrinkage of lower than 10 % were regarded as acceptable and the fabrics having a shrinkage of 10 % or higher were regarded as unacceptable. Acceptable fabrics were designated as A and unacceptable fabrics were designated as C.

Example 1 to 4 and Comparative Example 1 to 9

Each of the melt-adhesive composite fiber staples shown in Table 1 was obtained by extruding a polypropylene as the first component and a polyethylene as the second component through a spinneret having 350 orifices of a diameter of 0.6 mm for sheath-core or side-by-side type composite fiber to form filaments, stretching the filaments under the conditions shown in Table 1, and then cutting the stretched filaments into staples. The physical properties of the fibers thus obtained are shown in Table 1.

The staples of each of the melt-adhesive composite fibers thus obtained were formed into a web having a basis weight of 20 to 30 g/m² by means of a carding machine, and the web was subjected to a heat treatment at a predetermined temperature of 135 to 140°C for 5 sec with a suction band dryer to obtain a non-woven fabric in which inter-sections of the fibers were fused each other. The characteristics of the fabrics are shown in Table 2. In the Example 4 and Comparative Example 9 in Table 2, the staples in Example 1 and Comparative Example 3 were used.

Table 1
Physical properties of melt-adhesive composite fibers

| | First component | Second component | Composite structure | Composite ratio 1st/2nd components | Stretching temperature °C | Cooling temperature °C | Annealing temperature °C |
|-------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ex. 1 | PP ²⁾ | PE ³⁾ | Sheath-core | 50/50 | 115 | 50 | 100 |
| Comp. Ex. 1 | " | " | " | " | " | " | 130 |
| Comp. Ex. 2 | " | " | " | " | " | " | 100 |
| Comp. Ex. 3 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Comp. Ex. 4 | " | " | " | " | 110 | 80 | 80 |
| Comp. Ex. 5 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Comp. Ex. 6 | " | " | " | " | 115 | 50 | 100 |
| Ex. 2 | " | LL ⁴⁾ | " | 40/60 | 95 | 40 | 80 |
| Comp. Ex. 7 | " | " | " | " | " | " | " |
| Ex. 3 | " | PE ³⁾ | Side-by side | 50/50 | 110 | 100 | 100 |
| Comp. Ex. 8 | " | " | " | " | " | 60 | 60 |

2) PP: Crystalline polypropylene

3) PE: High density polyethylene

4) LL: Linear low density polyethylene

Table 1 (continued)

| Physical properties of melt-adhesive composite fibers | | | | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------|
| | Actual stretching ratio | Maximum stretching ratio | MS ratio ¹⁾ | Number of crimps/ 2.54 cm | Crimp form | Fila-mentary denier | Cut length mm | Apparent cut length mm |
| Ex. 1 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.83 | 11.3 | Three-dimensional | 1.5 | 51 | 34 |
| Comp. Ex. 1 | " | " | " | 3.5 | " | " | " | 43 |
| Comp. Ex. 2 | 4.4 | " | 0.92 | 18.2 | " | " | " | 21 |
| Comp. Ex. 3 | 4.0 | " | 0.83 | 12.7 | Machines ⁵⁾ | " | " | 29 |
| Comp. Ex. 4 | 3.2 | 3.5 | 0.91 | 16.0 | Three-dimensional | 0.8 | " | 22 |
| Comp. Ex. 5 | 2.0 | " | 0.57 | 3.1 | " | 1.5 | " | 43 |
| Comp. Ex. 6 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 0.83 | 11.3 | " | " | 64 | 44 |
| Ex. 2 | " | 5.1 | 0.78 | 13.3 | " | 2.0 | 51 | 28 |
| Comp. Ex. 7 | 3.3 | " | 0.64 | 13.9 | " | 3.0 | " | 25 |
| Ex. 3 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 0.87 | 6.5 | " | 1.0 | 38 | 26 |
| Comp. Ex. 8 | " | 3.8 | 0.89 | 15.1 | " | " | " | 17 |

1) MS ratio: Actual stretching ratio+maximum stretching ratio

5) Machine: Crimp form obtained using a stuffing box

Table 2

| Physical properties of fused non-woven fabrics | | | | | | |
|--|------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------|
| | Content % | Basis weight g/m ² | Bulkiness | | Strength characteristics | |
| | | | Thickness mm | Bulk recovery % | Evaluation | MD g/5 cm |
| Ex. 1 | 100 | 25 | 2.0 | 61 | A | 2840 |
| Comp. Ex. 1 Fibers of Comp. Ex. 1 were unable to form into a non-woven fabric. | | | | | | |
| Comp. Ex. 2 | 100 | 25 | 1.9 | 68 | A | 2520 |
| Comp. Ex. 3 | " | " | 0.7 | 38 | C | 3150 |
| Comp. Ex. 4 | " | " | 1.7 | 57 | A | 2720 |
| Comp. Ex. 5 Fibers of Comp. Ex. 5 were unable to form into a non-woven fabric. | | | | | | |
| Comp. Ex. 6 | 100 | 25 | 1.6 | 60 | A | 2670 |
| Ex. 2 | " | 30 | 2.2 | 53 | A | 3200 |
| Comp. Ex. 7 | " | " | 1.4 | 32 | C | 2200 |
| Ex. 3 | " | 20 | 1.3 | 55 | A | 2610 |
| Comp. Ex. 8 | " | " | 1.0 | 62 | A | 2550 |
| Ex. 4 | 50 ⁶⁾ | 25 | 1.3 | 51 | A | 2950 |
| Comp. Ex. 9 | 30 ⁷⁾ | " | 1.0 | 45 | C | 3030 |

6) Fibers of Example 1 (50%) were blended with fibers of Comp. Ex. 3 (50%).

7) Fibers of Example 1 (30%) were blended with fibers of Comp. Ex. 3 (70%).

Table 2 (continued)

| Physical properties of fused non-woven fabrics | | | | | | |
|--|--|------------|-------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-------------------|
| | Strength characteristics | | Formation characteristics | | | Hand feel- ing |
| | CD g/5 cm | Evaluation | Naps number/m ² | Evaluation | Fabric shrinkage % | |
| Ex. 1 | 610 | A | 0 | A | 3.1 | A |
| Comp. Ex. 1 | Fibers of Comp. Ex. 1 were unable to form into a non-woven fabric. | | | | | |
| Comp. Ex. 2 | 590 | A | 13 | C | 4.7 | B |
| Comp. Ex. 3 | 780 | A | 0 | A | 2.9 | C |
| Comp. Ex. 4 | 510 | A | 38 | C | 6.3 | B |
| Comp. Ex. 5 | Fibers of Comp. Ex. 5 were unable to form into a non-woven fabric. | | | | | |
| Comp. Ex. 6 | 500 | A | 9 | C | 3.2 | B |
| Ex. 2 | 630 | A | 1 | A | 2.0 | A |
| Comp. Ex. 7 | 450 | C | 0 | A | 1.8 | C |
| Ex. 3 | 550 | A | 0 | A | 2.9 | A |
| Comp. Ex. 8 | 540 | A | 57 | C | 13.1 | B |
| Ex. 4 | 640 | A | 0 | A | 2.8 | A |
| Comp. Ex. 9 | 660 | A | 0 | A | 2.8 | B |

Claims

1. Melt-adhesive composite fibres comprising a first component comprising a crystalline polypropylene and a second component comprising a polyethylene, the components being arranged in a side-by-side or sheath-core relationship, and wherein the second component is continuously present on at least a part of the fiber surface along the length of the fiber; the fibers having three-dimensional crimps of 4 to 16/2.54 cm, a filamentary denier of 1.0 to 2.0, and an apparent cut length of 20 to 40 mm.
2. A process for producing melt-adhesive composite fibers according to claim 1, which process comprises the steps of spinning the polymer components by using a spinneret for side-by-side or sheath-core type composite fibers; stretching the unstretched filaments thus obtained at a temperature of higher than 90°C, but below 130°C, at a stretching ratio of 0.60 to 0.85 time the maximum stretching ratio, cooling the stretched filaments to a temperature below a preheating temperature and subjecting the filaments to a crimping treatment, and subjecting the filaments to an annealing at a temperature of higher than 80°C, but below 120°C.
3. A partially fused non-woven fabric comprising more than 50% by weight of melt-adhesive composite fibers according to claim 1 or fibers obtained by the process according to claim 2, the intersectional points of the composite fibers being melted to join with each other through the second component in the composite fibers.
4. A surface material, for medical supplies, having a thickness of greater than 1 mm, comprising the partially fused non-woven fabric according to claim 3.

Patentansprüche

1. Schmelzklebfähige Verbundfasern, umfassend eine erste Komponente, die ein kristallines Polypropylen aufweist, und eine zweite Komponente, die ein Polyethylen aufweist, wobei die Komponenten in einer Seite-an-Seite- oder einer Kern/Mantel-Beziehung angeordnet sind und worin die zweite Komponente mindestens auf einem Teil der Faseroberfläche entlang der Länge der Faser endlos vorliegt; welche Fasern über dreidimensionale Kräuselungen von 4 bis 16/2,54 cm verfügt, über eine Denier-Zahl des Filaments von 1,0 bis 2,0 und über eine scheinbare Faserschnittlänge von 20 mm bis 40 mm.
2. Verfahren zum Herstellen von schmelzklebfähigen Verbundfasern nach Anspruch 1, welches Verfahren die Schritte umfaßt: Verspinnen der Polymer-Komponenten unter Verwendung einer Spinnbrause für Verbundfasern vom Seite-an-Seite- oder Kern/Mantel-Typ; Verstrecken der so erhaltenen unverstreckten Filamente bei einer Temperatur oberhalb von 90°C, jedoch unterhalb von 130°C bei einem Reckverhältnis des 0,60 bis 0,85fachen des maximalen Reckverhältnisses; Kühlen der verstreckten Filamente auf eine Temperatur unterhalb einer Vorwärmtemperatur und die Filamente einer Kräuselungsbehandlung unterziehen und die Filamente bei einer Temperatur oberhalb von 80°C, jedoch unterhalb von 120°C einer Wärmebehandlung unterziehen.
3. Teilweise angeschmolzener Vliesstoff, der mehr als 50 Gewichtsprozent schmelzklebfähige Verbundfasern nach Anspruch 1 aufweist oder Fasern, die nach dem Verfahren nach Anspruch 2 erhalten werden, wobei die Schnittpunkte der Verbundfasern angeschmolzen sind, um sich über die zweite Komponente in den Verbundfasern miteinander zu verbinden.
4. Oberflächenmaterial für medizinische Versorgungen, das eine Dicke größer als 1 mm aufweist, umfassend den teilweise angeschmolzenen Vliesstoff nach Anspruch 3.

Revendications

1. Fibres composites thermoadhésives comprenant un premier constituant comprenant un polypropylène cristallin et un second constituant comprenant un polyéthylène, les constituants étant arrangés dans une relation côte-à-côte ou enveloppe-coeur, et dans lesquelles le second constituant est présent en continu au moins sur une partie de la surface des fibres, le long de la longueur de la fibre; les fibres ayant des frisures tridimensionnelles de 4 à 16/2,54 cm, un denier de filament de 1,0 à 2,0, et une longueur de coupe apparente de 20 à 40 mm.
2. Procédé pour produire des fibres composites thermoadhésives selon la revendication 1, ce procédé comprenant

les étapes consistant à filer les constituants polymères en utilisant une filière pour fibres composites de type côte-à-côte ou enveloppe-cœur; à étirer les filaments non étirés ainsi obtenus à une température supérieure à 90°C, mais inférieure à 130°C, à un rapport d'étirage de 0,60 à 0,85 fois le rapport d'étirage maximal, à refroidir les filaments étirés à une température inférieure à la température de préchauffage et à soumettre les filaments à un traitement de frisure, puis à soumettre les filaments à un recuit à une température supérieure à 80°C, mais inférieure à 120°C.

3. Étoffe non tissée partiellement fusionnée comprenant plus de 50% en poids de fibres composites thermoadhésives selon la revendication 1 ou de fibres obtenues par le procédé selon la revendication 2, les points d'intersection des fibres composites étant fondus pour les joindre entre eux au travers du second constituant dans les fibres composites.
4. Matériau de surface pour fournitures médicales ayant une épaisseur supérieure à 1 mm, comprenant l'étoffe non tissée partiellement fusionnée selon la revendication 3.

FIG. 1

